

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 94 18:58:57 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: List
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #1145
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 22 Oct 94 Volume 94 : Issue 1145

Today's Topics:

 Callsigns
 Callsign server
 Century Club net questions
 Details: Gay Hams/ARRL Settle (2 msgs)
 Flame of N6UZS
 HOW TO LEARN CW???
 IPS Daily Report - 22 October 94
 NoCal 00 goes after Packet BULLETins (2 msgs)
 oak.oakland
 Opinions on the Kenwood TH-22AT wanted
 PC RFI, HTX-202--KPC-3
 PK900 & JNOS GATEWAY
 Spectrum analyzer as a TV receiver... (2 msgs)
 Touch Tone NOT, howbout L Distance?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 21 Oct 1994 14:55 CDT
From: tech14c@elroy.uh.edu (Brad Killebrew N5LJV)
Subject: Callsigns

In article <388lc9\$r0n@masala.cc.uh.edu>, djenkins@jetson.uh.edu (David Jenkins)
writes...

>

>I haven't gotten anything but "record not found" (or something similar)
>from qsl-info@aug3.augsburg.edu. Does it really work?

>
>
>
>David F. Jenkins
>Decision and Information Sciences
>University of Houston
>KC5JRR
>

Hi, Dave. Try: callsign.cs.buffalo.edu 2000
Remember to specify part 2000.

--
Brad A. Killebrew N5LJV, EMT-B | Student of Computer Engr Technology
President, UH Amatuer Radio Club | University of Houston, Texas
Internet: n5ljv@uh.edu |
AMPRnet : n5ljv@sugarland.ampr.org | UH Amateur Radio Club WB5FND
Packet : n5ljv@f6cnb.#setx.tx.usa.na | uharc@post-office.uh.edu
AT&Tnet : 713-743-6676 Fax 743-4032 | Info: finger tech14c@jetson.uh.edu

Date: Sun, 23 Oct 1994 00:29:10 GMT
From: ab351@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Richard Ferch)
Subject: Callsign server

In a previous article, morawski@starbase.starbase.mitre.org (Paul Morawski) says:

>I've tried the callsign server at qsl-info@aug3.augsburg.edu several
>times with a known call (mine!) and it comes back with "callsign not
>found". I also tried with "G5RV" and obtained the same result.

>
>Tips anyone?
>
>Paul Morawski, AA3DD
>morawski@ai.mitre.org
>

This server is not intended to be a replacement for either the international or the domestic Callbook (the U.S. and Canadian callbooks are online at Buffalo anyway). I believe the intent is to list QSL managers and QSL addresses for DXpeditions, special callsigns, etc. I've had good luck with it finding addresses for contest expeditions, for example, but I wouldn't expect to find "normal" ham calls listed there.

73 de Rich, VE3IAY

--

Richard Ferch (ab351@freenet.carleton.ca)

Date: 22 Oct 1994 10:05:47 -0700
From: turner@safety.ics.uci.edu (Clark Savage Turner)
Subject: Century Club net questions

Just a note. There are many who detest the Century Club because it is mainly an exchange of signal reports, and very little else during the basic net. It can be boring - unless you are interested in the nuances of propagation (you soon learn all about various types of propagation from all the various areas around by the signal characteristics you hear) - in getting the WAS award or many of the other awards offered.

I found the net very helpful when working for QRP SSB WAS on 40 meters. Took only about 2 months. Many states are out there each night, and the LISTEN for you. It is great to notice how they can dig your signal out of the mud at times.

I have enjoyed the net. The HHH net up on 7235, at 0700, is similar, and also has more DX checkins - if you are a nightowl :-).

73

Clark
WA3JPG

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 1994 20:40:44 GMT
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Subject: Details: Gay Hams/ARRL Settle

In article <131330Z22101994@anon.penet.fi> an87806@anon.penet.fi writes:

>
>LAMBDA LEGAL DEFENSE and EDUCATION FUND, INC.
>National Headquarters
>666 Broadway, Suite 1200
>New York, NY 10012
>
>NEWS RELEASE

I wonder who is more guilty of fanning the flames here? Why not just keep your bedroom/public restroom activities to yourself just like the rest of the 98% of society does? Let's speak of and take pride

in our deeds, not how we spread our seeds.

ObRadio:

Now, does anyone know of an ftp site that contains the Communications Act of 1934?

Jeff NH6IL

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 94 20:02:00 -0400
From: james.johnson@pplace.com (James Johnson)
Subject: Details: Gay Hams/ARRL Settle

-> Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund is the nation's leading
-> non-profit legal organization working to protect and advance the
-> rights of lesbians, gay men, and people living with HIV and AIDS.
-> Headquartered in New York, and with offices in Los Angeles and
-> Chicago, Lambda has regional and national expertise in all
-> aspects of sexual orientation and HIV-related law and policy.
->
->

Just waiting to suck the system dry, huh?

Date: 22 Oct 1994 00:04:45 GMT
From: andy@jax.jaxnet.com (J. Andrew Dickerson)
Subject: Flame of N6UZS

I've never heard of this guy, but I found that posting to be cowardly and offensive. Unfortunately, this isn't the first time that some yo-yo has started spouting off on this newsgroup about stuff that has nothing to do with amateur radio. I'm not surprised that you didn't have the guts to put your name to that tripe.

J. A. Dickerson
KD4UKW

Date: 22 Oct 1994 17:45:58 -0700
From: probert@nspc.cs.ucsb.edu (Dave Probert)
Subject: HOW TO LEARN CW???

In rec.radio.amateur.misc Bob Stanton writes:

> What is the best way to do it? I want the HF privileges. I am
>willing to work for them. I just hit a wall every time I try to force
>myself to do something I hate. I know that some who read this will just
>flame me. I have faith that some will have good advice and will be
>willing to share it with me.

My wife started attending amateur radio classes offered by the local club last March. In April I got interested in doing it too, and between then and this month My 13 yr old and I both reached 20. My 11 yr old missed 13 by one question, but is still working on it, and the 8 yr old and my wife have both hit 5 and are working towards 13 for November's VE exam.

However what worked for us may not work at all for you.

I got a couple of programs off the internet and modified them to work like I wanted on my home computer (a SUN workstation running UNIX).

I use the morse program I got off the air to control the generation of morse code at the proper rate (using Farnsworth), but I generate several different kinds of code sessions using other programs:

- 1) random dictionary words.
- 2) dictionary words from a specified subset of the alphabet.
- 3) QSOs similar to what actually shows up on the exam.

1 and 2 were most useful for learning the code, 3 for studying for the exam. 2 is particularly useful where you get several letters confused.

I find it takes a lot of concentration. *Your* biggest short-coming is getting a positive attitude, as you admit.

5 WPM is pretty much just memorization of the code (but be sure to memorize by listening to it, not reading it). One of the best ways to learn is to practice by sending -- e.g. street signs as you drive along (the pressure to send the whole line before you reach it drives your speed up).

There is a barrier around 10WPM where you have to start getting your ears connected to your hand rather than translating with your brain. Once you cross that threshold, then 13 isn't too hard.

Going to 20 is mostly just concentration and practice.

It is imperative to practice 2-3 times a day (I had my 13 yr old son do 2-3 5-minute QSOs at each session when working 13->20). Practice several WPM higher than you can actually copy for some of your QSO's. Skip a session every couple of days -- it somehow helps.

When you take the exam, there are lots of useful things to know.

- 1) some VEs give multiple choice code exams, which are much easier than filling in the blanks
- 2) you can pass 'on string' -- meaning a minute of solid copy. At 5 WPM you sometimes pass just by getting the RST line right:

. UR RST IS 599/599.

Is a minute -- plus (usually) you have two chances to get the numbers (but practice the possible separators!).

My 8 yr old passed 5 WPM on string by copying correctly:

. I LIVE IN ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA.

All tests I have heard repeat the callsigns at the end. Copy them over the callsigns at the beginning, and then rewrite them at the proper place at the end after the QSO is over.

Some people can copy in their head and just take notes on the important things. I cannot do this, but am working on it because I would like to get way beyond 20. Others can also tell you about copy-behind, but this was unnecessary for my son and I to get to 20, and completely unnecessary at 13.

My wife thought that she would *never* get the code, but passed on string at the same time my 8 yr old did, and is now working towards 13.

Personally I think that the code is worth learning.

I think the DX contacts are more interesting, and I think the barrier it raises will keep ham radio from being ruined like CB was -- while at the same time being a more egalitarian hurdle than theory (with no study I came within 1 question of passing the Green Monster my first try -- based solely on my 15 yr old undergraduate studies). Anybody can learn the code, just like learning to type or play the piano (adequately). It just takes practice and the conviction that you can do it.

When I had my first ticket over 20 years ago, code kept me from making the upgrade to General and so it lapsed after two years. (I got stuck at about 10 WPM). The difference this time around was better tools and a lot more dilligence.

Good luck to you.

--

Dave -- KE6JRS

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 1994 23:20:19 GMT
From: rwc@flare.syd.ips.oz.au (Regional Warning Centre)
Subject: IPS Daily Report - 22 October 94

SUBJ: IPS DAILY SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ISSUED AT 22/2330Z OCTOBER 1994 BY IPS RADIO AND SPACE SERVICES
FROM THE REGIONAL WARNING CENTRE (RWC), SYDNEY.
SUMMARY FOR 22 OCTOBER AND FORECAST FOR 23 OCTOBER - 25 OCTOBER

1A. SOLAR SUMMARY

Activity: low

Flares: none.

Observed 10.7 cm flux/Equivalent Sunspot Number : 86/29

GOES satellite data for 21 Oct

Daily Proton Fluence >1 MeV: 8.1E+06

Daily Proton Fluence >10 MeV: 4.7E+04

Daily Electron Fluence >2 MeV: 2.7E+06 (normal)

X-ray background: B1.3

Fluence (flux accumulation over 24hrs)/ cm2-ster-day.

1B. SOLAR FORECAST

	23 Oct	24 Oct	25 Oct
Activity	Low	Low	Very low
Fadeouts	None expected	None expected	None expected

Forecast 10.7 cm flux/Equivalent Sunspot Number for 23 Oct: 86/29

2A. MAGNETIC SUMMARY

Geomagnetic field at Learmonth: unsettled to active

Estimated Indices : A K Observed A Index 21 Oct
Learmonth 17 3234 4333

Fredericksburg	13	1
Planetary	15	2

Observed Kp for 21 Oct: 2000 0111

2B. MAGNETIC FORECAST

DATE	Ap	CONDITIONS
23 Oct	25	Unsettled to active
24 Oct	10	Active
25 Oct	10	Unsettled

COMMENT: IPS Geomagnetic Warning 7 was issued on 22 October and is current for interval 22-24 October. A shock of approx. 50nT was observed in the field at approx 1215UT.

3A. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION SUMMARY

LATITUDE BAND

DATE	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
22 Oct	normal	normal	normal

PCA Event : None.

3B. GLOBAL HF PROPAGATION FORECAST

LATITUDE BAND

DATE	LOW	MIDDLE	HIGH
23 Oct	fair	poor	poor
24 Oct	normal	normal	fair
25 Oct	normal	normal	fair

4A. AUSTRALIAN REGION IONOSPHERIC SUMMARY

Observed

DATE	T-index	MUFs at Sydney
22 Oct	37	near predicted monthly values

Predicted Monthly T-index for October: 20

4B. AUSTRALIAN REGION IONOSPHERIC FORECAST

DATE	T-index	MUFs
23 Oct	10	About 15% below predicted monthly values
24 Oct	20	Near predicted monthly values
25 Oct	30	Near predicted monthly values

COMMENT: IPS HF Communications Warning 6 was issued on 22 October and is current for interval 22-24 October. Degraded HF comms on 23rd due to flare induced geomagnetic activity. Northern Australian communicators should continue to use the monthly index as level of activity is not severe.

--

IPS Regional Warning Centre, Sydney	IPS Radio and Space Services
RWC Duty Forecaster tel: +61 2 4148329	PO Box 5606
Recorded Message tel: +61 2 4148330	West Chatswood NSW 2057

email: rwc@ips.oz.au fax: +61 2 4148331 |AUSTRALIA

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 1994 20:06:26 GMT
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Subject: NoCal 00 goes after Packet BULLetins

rwilkins@ccnet.com (Bob Wilkins n6fri) writes:

>This was found floating on the Amateur Packet BBS system. What do you think?

I think it's always in the benefit of the ARS when a clarification of the rules are made in advance to violation notices being handed out. All it probably took was for a few to stretch what was considered appropriate use of packet for this clarification to be made.

On the back of our license it says, in part, 'Operation of the station shall be in accordance with Part 97 of the Commission's Rules.' Our signature on the front binds us to this statement.

If someone has a problem with this 00 and this clarification, I hear that packet might now be in use on the CB frequencies....

>*** Yes, Fred, keep up the good work. I'm glad that you are doing all
>*** that you can to make Amateur radio packet boring.
>*** 73 George K7WWA @ K7WWA.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NOAM

Boring maybe, but legal!

Jeff NH6IL

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 1994 20:47:19 GMT
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman)
Subject: NoCal 00 goes after Packet BULLetins

kevin.jessup@mail.mei.com (Kevin Jessup) writes:

> Then again,
>I'm sure we'll see Internet regulated and censored soon enough.

Our worst nightmare: The US Postal Service to run internet; 29 cents per article per recipient! This one message might ``...cost hundreds if not thousands of dollars to post to every machine ...'' [that'll sound familiar to UNIX users].

73 from Hawaii,
Jeff NH6IL

Date: 21 Oct 1994 20:42:10 GMT
From: jbs@duke.edu (Joe B. Simpson)
Subject: oak.oakland

In article <billv.69.000BFD00@olympus.net> billv@olympus.net (Bill Vaughn) writes:
>
>> Is the oakland site working? I have been unable to ftp to it
>>for weeks. I am trying to get some of the ham-related programs kept at
>>the site.
>
>I have not been able to access them either.

Odd. I retrived a couple of items from there this morning. No problem.

-joe

--
"When personal freedom's being abused, | "I have an open mind, about everything
you have to move to limit it." | it needs to be open about."
|
- U.S. President Bill Clinton, 1994 | - George Greene 9/13/94

Date: 22 Oct 1994 21:52:53 GMT
From: dbarton@emoryu1.cc.emory.edu ()
Subject: Opinions on the Kenwood TH-22AT wanted

TOM SUNMAN (tomsunman@aol.com) wrote:
: I am almost ready to take my Technician class exams. I am currently
: trying to determine which HT to buy. Today I was shown a Kenwood TH-22AT.
: From what I was told and from what I could see it seems like a really nice
: HT. I would please like more experienced opinions on this HT. I was
: considering the HTX-202 but it seems the Kenwood is a better HT. All
: opinions appreciated in e-mail or on this newsgroup. The price on the
: Kenwood is nice as well.

I purchased the HTX-202, and returned it to pick up the TH-22. I have been very happy with the 22. The signal reports I have gotten with the 22 are just as good as the ones from the 202, and I have not noticed an appreciable increase in intermod even in RF rich San Diego. If you have compared the two units, I am sure you are aware of the differences in features (more memories, wider RX). The size is a definite advantage as

well. Kenwood was very prompt (two weeks) in returning my rebate check. There is also a much wider range of accessories available, and they are of higher quality.

The one disadvantage is that to charge the supplied nicad battery the charger plugs into the radio. There is a standalone charger available for c.\$80. I suggest buying an alkaline battery pack as a backup.

I have an extended TX mod if you are interested in such things, and I have not seen an extended RX mod anywhere.

Happy Hamming,

Doug
KE6LZM

--

"No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms. The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government." - Thomas Jefferson

"Sometimes, I guess, there just aren't enough rocks."
- Forrest Gump

Date: 22 Oct 1994 13:57:14 -0400
From: rbellville@aol.com (RBellville)
Subject: PC RFI, HTX-202--KPC-3

In article <d3.5374.124@alley.com>, john.hiatt@alley.com (John Hiatt) writes:

I am looking for any information regarding limiting the amount of RFI generated when the My computer is running that interferes with my HTX-202.

I am also looking for any information for connecting an HTX-202 radio to a KPC-3 TNC.

^^

I used the same setup and found that the only way to get rid of the RFI is to use an external antenna and use shielded cables everywhere. Otherwise its a nice setup

- Rob, N1NTE

Date: 21 Oct 94 11:35:31 -0500
From: tiu11@juncol.juniata.edu
Subject: PK900 & JNOS GATEWAY

Hi,
Can any PK-900 users tell me if the PK-900 be configured as
a vhf/uhf gateway using TCP/IP JNOS? I have a friend who own
one and has been trying to use it with no luck. He even has
called AEA with no luck.

Thanks,
Butch KD3YT tiu11@juncol.juniata.edu

Date: Fri, 21 Oct 1994 17:43:55 GMT
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)
Subject: Spectrum analyzer as a TV receiver...

In article <388m6e\$e6i@nnttp1.u.washington.edu> survivor@u.washington.edu (Steven
Tsz-King CHAN) writes:

>Hi radio gurus,

>

>I was once told that one can *watch* TV programs on spectrum analyzer screen
>through proper frequency tuning plus some other antenna peripherals. If anyone
>of you happens to have experimented this, would you be kind enough to provide
>me further details?

Sure you and "watch" TV on a spectrum analyzer, but the frequency domain
display you see won't translate into a TV picture unless you can do Fast
Fourier Transforms in your head. You *can* sometimes recognize images
in the horizontal *waveform* display of a TV signal on an oscilloscope,
however. That's in the time domain, same as the image on a TV screen.
It's often possible to read inserted text in the oscilloscope display
if there is a greyscale gradation of the text from top to bottom on the
TV screen.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Sat, 22 Oct 1994 22:24:12 GMT

From: kevin jessup <kevin.jessup@mixcom.mixcom.com>
Subject: Spectrum analyzer as a TV receiver...

In <1994Oct21.174355.24639@ke4zv.atl.ga.us> gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <388m6e\$e6i@nntp1.u.washington.edu> survivor@u.washington.edu (Steven Tsz-King CHAN) writes:

>>Hi radio gurus,
>>

>>I was once told that one can *watch* TV programs on spectrum analyzer screen
>>through proper frequency tuning plus some other antenna peripherals. If anyone
>>of you happens to have experimented this, would you be kind enough to provide
>>me further details?

>Sure you can "watch" TV on a spectrum analyzer, but the frequency domain
>display you see won't translate into a TV picture unless you can do Fast
>Fourier Transforms in your head.

Which should be a requirement for the EXTRA class! ;-))

Date: 22 Oct 94 13:43:58 -0800
From: harrisok@vax.sonoma.edu (Ken Harrison)
Subject: Touch Tone NOT, howbout L Distance?

In article <feherCy1J0x.Luy@netcom.com>, feher@netcom.com (John O. Feher) writes:

> Since TTs get masked the only drawback would be if locals monitor the
> uplink with a tape recorder... is my thinking correct?

This is a catch, of course. But consider the area covered by transmitting
on the input vs. the area covered by the repeater on the output.

Ken

--

```
-----
| Ken Harrison          | Political Correctness is Mentally Challenged! |
| harrisok@sonoma.edu   | ~~~~~ |
| Amateur Radio: N6MHG | I've got the heart of a liberal... in a jar on my desk. |
| ~~~~~ |
```

Date: Fri, 21 Oct 1994 17:36:53 GMT
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

References<781500089.59snx@agape.sol.net> <R47U6q9.leevankoten@delphi.com> ,

<phb.782747783@melpar>

Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

Subject: Re: CW Learning: Going slow. : (

In article <phb.782747783@melpar> phb@sysengl.melpar.esys.com (Paul H. Bock) writes:

> Just a couple of comments about learning CW and/or building up your speed:
> Everyone learns a little differently, and "tricks" that work for some may
> not work for others. However, it is worth trying the different "tricks"
> you hear about just to find out what will work for you and what won't.

>
> Remember that learning the code is a really a combination of two
> things: At slow speeds it is an *acquired skill*, like typing, not
> some intellectual achievement. In fact, intellect and technical ability
> have nothing to do with it. As an example, during WWII the USAAF used
> illiterate natives to copy CW position reports (at about 12 WPM) from
> aircraft being ferried back to the U.S. at the end of the war. They
> were trained by being taught "When you hear this sound (code character)
> hit this key (on a typewriter)." As the story was related to me, the
> natives had no idea what the sounds or the symbols on the keys meant,
> but they had no trouble copying.

The OSS used natives in Algeria as intercept operators. They were able to copy at speeds of 40+ WPM purely on conditioned motor reflex. They had no idea what the sounds or symbols meant. Ordinary US intercept operators in Alaska and other listening posts around the world operated the same way, as did ordinary radiomen on ships and shore stations during the war. That's because the message traffic was *encrypted 5 letter blocks* with no plaintext "language" meaning whatsoever.

The best operator I ever knew could copy 60+ WPM on a typewriter, but had no idea what he'd copied until he rolled up the paper and read the text. He was trained as a Navy operator in WWII. He always maintained that the trick to rapid copy was to never think about it, just let the body do the work it was conditioned to do. He said that trying to make sense of text while copying was a sure way to make errors. He could carry on an unrelated conversation with someone in the radio room while copying. He said that made no difference since his conscious mind wasn't involved with copying, that it was all conditioned reflexes at work.

I understand that most hams don't do Morse that way, but then most hams couldn't copy coded text error free for hours at a stretch either. They let their brains get in the way, trying to translate the sound patterns into letters, group the letters into natural language words, and attempt to understand meaning on the fly. That's like trying to juggle a running chainsaw while tap dancing and composing a sonnet, all at the same time. No wonder learning Morse is hard for most hams.

> As you move above 20 WPM it really becomes a *language* learning
> process, because at high speeds you no longer can pick out individual
> characters. So, your learning mechanism is going to be different.

Morse encoding is never "language". It's an encoding of Roman alphanumeric symbols, no different in principle than ASCII. Those alphanumerics may be combined to represent tokens in a natural language, or they may just be encrypted groups, but the Morse encoding itself isn't language. Copying Morse is a modem process. Most people don't confuse what a modem does with language, but because Morse modems are generally wetware, some people do confuse the medium with the message in that case.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #1145
